Amusements.

CASINO-8:10-The Whirl of the Town. PDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cine-KOSTER & BIAL'S -7:30-Variety and Promenade Con-MADISON SQU'ARD ROOF GARDEN-S-Concert by Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra. MANHATTAN BEACH-4-9-Sousa's Concerts-El Capi-

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville. PASTOR'S-Continuous Performances.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Prince Henry of Orleans received another challenge to a duel from an Italian officer recently released from Abyssinia. — The convalescence of Mme. Italian Nordica, the prima convalescence of Mme. Isliian Nordica, the prima donna, was announced in London. — A Boston sailor named McNally succeeded in swimming across the English Channel to a point within three miles of Cape Griz Nez. — General Ruiz Rivera was removed by the Spanish authorities in Cuba from a hospital to Cabanas

DOMESTIC .- The Spring House at Richfield DOMESTIC.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs was burned; Mayor Strong and other well-known New-Yorkers were among the guests, all of whom escaped. — Debs and the other strike agitators held meetings in the Fairmont region of West Virginia; the mines are all guarded by deputy-sheriffs. — The bicycle corps of the 25th United States Infantry arrived at St. Louis, having ridden from Fort Missoula, Mont., 1,900 miles, in forty days. — A company headed by J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware, and having \$5,000,000 capital, was said to be in ploded, killing one man, wounding ten, and throwing two hundred out of work. — Arrangements are complete for Mr. Moody's fifteenth annual Bible conference at East Northfield, Mass., which will begin next Thursday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Satisfaction wa expressed over the passage of the Tariff bill.

Two men were drowned at Coney Island and one at Hook Creek.

The funeral of Lewis May was held in the Temple Emanu-El.

Another division of the scientific expedition sent to Bermuda by the New-York University returned. sity returned.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Partby cloudy and warm. The temperature vester-day: Highest, 86 degrees; lowest, 73; average, 79%

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or country homes, can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$2.50 for 3 months. The address will be changed as often as desired.

Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.78 per month, or \$4.85 for 3 months, postage prepaid. Address changed as desired.

THE NEW TARIFF AND ITS FRUITS. The majority for the Tariff bill on Saturday was just what had been anticipated, Senator Jones acting with the Republicans, as he did in reporting the bill, and also Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, while Senator Kyle refused to be paired against it, and four silver Senators absented themselves without pairing. With the seven Senators paired in its favor, the bill had the support of forty-seven, but the voting on critical motions indicated that there were other votes which it might have commanded if they had been needed. The truth is that practical men of all parties had come to desire the restoration of the protective policy as the only sure and speedy mode of lifting the country out of the prostration to which it had been condemned for more than four years by Clevelandism and free trade. The opposition to the measure was to a large extent perfunctory and fictitious, made only in the hope of securing some local partisan advantage, or some concession which the ma-

jority would not grant. The question of chief interest now is whether the uplifting and recovery will be as speedy and complete as all desire. On the face of things it is obvious that the long delay has created conditions which will affect some branches of business much more than others, The wool business may not improbably be depressed for some time by the pressure to realize on vast quantities of foreign wool imported for speculation, the domestic manufacturers having at the same time taken a large proportion of a year's supply. Exact figures as to importations cannot yet be given, nor is the quantity of domestic and foreign wool brought over May 1 accurately known, because many of the manufacturers had even then taken sufficient stock for a considerable time ahead. It is not improbable that the desire to realize on speculative holdings may render the markets disappointing for some months, especially if a rather large share of the domestic production has also passed into the hands of speculative dealers at the West, who are looking for much higher prices than seaboard markets warrant. Without doubt the growers will find their advantage in the end, and will be encouraged to increase their flocks this year. But if the Senate had not speedily given notice that the provision of the House making new duties apply to imports after April 1 would not be adopted, the immediate result for wool-growers would have been different.

Imports of woollen goods have been large, and the worst of it is that nobody can tell how much they have been undervalued-how far below the selling value is the invoiced value embraced in official reports. It may be considered, however, that the importers and agents were especially anxious in this case not to have goods held up at the custom houses by any dispute about their valuation, and for that reason the undervaluations during the last month or two may have been smaller in proportion than usual. In some grades of woollen goods the imports in anticipation probably represent more than a half year's requirements, but in others much less, and, owing to the difficulty of determining in advance what styles and qualities will be popular, it may be found that the demand has been met to a less extent than has been feared. In any case, the imports at their greatest have not represented more than a third of the domestic production in value, when the mills were fairly employed, and an expansion in home demand may be expected with general revival of business.

There are some minor branches of trade in which progress will be hindered by heavy an ticipatery imports, but probably the iron, cotton, boot and shoe, and leather manufactures will not be much affected, and in these, as in most minor branches, the immediate future depends teginly upon the disposition and ability of consumers to purchase, and the desire of dealers to replenish stocks before prices advance. It is therefore of the highest importance that the coming crops and the foreign demand for them will in all probability lead nearly half the consumers-namely, those directly engaged in agri-

pending upon its success-to purchase more liberally than they have done for years. The liquidation of a vast body of indebtedness during the last year will leave this portion of the consumers in better shape to employ returns from their crops this year in replenishing house hold supplies, clothing and implements. On the other hand, the increasing demand for products of the great industries, if as yet below expectations, still insures better means of purchasing for a great number of workers.

Another fact which may have an important bearing is that dealers' stocks throughout the country appear to be generally low. The serious losses which followed over-hasty stocking in the fall of 1895, the extreme conservatism which has prevailed ever since, the prolonged depression last fall and the uncertainty this year have retarded buying beyond immediate needs to an extent rarely known. If this state of things exists, it will be not long before dealers themselves will realize that the needs for replenishment of stocks must cause a sharp advance in prices, if deferred so long as to come crowding together upon the agencies of produc tion, and the shrewder will begin to provide themselves without delay, at least in part, There is ground for the general belief that in the main prices are not likely to go lower, and, in view of the prospect of some advance whenever the replenishment of stocks begins in earnest, that replenishment may begin more speedly than has been generally expected.

THE PARLIAMENT OF MAN.

Whatever has become of the age of chivalry, assuredly the age of congresses is here. One might well hesitate to say how large a proportion of the human race is at this present moment engaged in holding conventions of one kind or another. They are local, State, National, universal. They are educational, religious, industrial, political. Some of them result in much practical good. Some are more idle than the wandering wind. But whatever work is to be done, whatever reform wrought, whatever cause advanced, whatever theory, fancy, vagary, exploited, a congress must be called, through a congress the end must be attained.

An interesting example of this tendency of the times is to be seen in Brussels. That city is this summer the scene of no less than four separate international congresses dealing with four separate phases of what is so vaguely termed the labor question. The first of these, beginning on July 7, had under consideration the Day of Rest. Sabbath observance was discussed from all points of view, including religious, social, educational, industrial and hy-The second followed shortly after, opening on Friday last. It deals with the housing of working folk, with a view to increasing comfort and health and decreasing cost. The second will close to-day, and to-morrow the third will open. It will be devoted to the much-discussed topic of injuries to workingmen, the prevention thereof and indemnity therefor. Finally will come, on September 27, the fourth, which will consider the feasibility of establishing an international system of protection for workingmen against accidents, unhealthful trades, unreasonably long hours, etc. These are all under Government patronage, and are participated in by leading officers of State.

There are other congresses this year at Brus sels, but these four are the chief. It may well be believed that a similar rule holds good elsewhere, and that the interests of industrialism are more to the fore in the congresses of the world than any other one theme or train of thought. Nor is it unreasonable that it should be so. For industrialism comprehends the great majority of the human race. It is an encouraging sign that men of thought are turning their attention more and more to the welfare of men of action. There is no longer room for complaint that labor is ignored. Its interests are conspicuous if not dominant in the Legislature, the school, perhaps the Church, certainly the congress. There are none others so influential, so solicitously regarded. That, as already said, is well. But it is well, also, not to lose sight of the natural sequence, the reciprocal obligations action to the man of thought If parliaments and conventions are thus devoting themselves to promoting the welfare of the workingmen, it is surely incumbent upon the workingmen to be amenable to the reasoning they put forth and to the laws they make.

"GOING THE WRONG WAY ABOUT IT."

Postmaster Van Cott's declaration that he does not think there is any truth in the stories about the alleged violent opposition of Republican leaders to Mr. Low personally, will be something of a revelation to many persons who have been attentively watching the course of the organization and its newspaper spokesmen. Mr. Van Cott says naturally and justly enough: "Let us all take it cool during the warm spell, "give public sentiment a chance to develop natu-"rally, and then ler all good citizens get to-"gether and nominate the best man. That is the only way to defeat Tammany Hall." The Tribune repeatedly warned those who in the spring aggressively advocated Mr. Low's immediate nomination without regard to mundane considerations that they were likely to make his candidacy more rather than less difficult by precipitancy, and is not at all surprised that Mr. Van Cott should say: "What I and others object to is the manner in which some of Mr. "Low's hot-headed friends have been conduct-"ing his canvass. They are going the wrong 'way about it, and are irritating the Repub-'licans." But we are somewhat mystified when he adds: "I hear no words against Mr. Low himself when I talk with my associates."

Neither Mr. Van Cott nor Mr. Platt, who, he and therefore presumably has a friendly disposition toward him, can be ignorant of the diligent, not to say frantic, efforts being made in this city to ridicule and belittle Mr. Low for period of any year since 1892. no other apparent purpose than to serve their organization. Ever since Mr. Low's name came have been pouring contempt on all persons who striven bravely to widen the breach between the last year, while the opening of light weight betelements which must be united to produce an ter grades is expected at once and at a similar anti-Tammany victory, and covered reams of paper with petty personal abuse of Mr. Low, are mostly speculative, only indicating strong complaints about his administration as a college president, slanders of Columbia meant to reflect discredit on him, and flippantly silly moralizing on all his thoughts, words and deeds from his youth up, intended to show that he was a dull, commonplace, uneducated person, who ought to be a sub-clerk in a drygoods warehouse. If this course has not met the approval of Messrs. Van Cott and Platt, they have been uncommonly slow about making it known. The popular belief that it was inspired by them and could be stopped by them certainly did not tend to promote union against Tammany. The published attacks on Mr. Low and the attitude of the Manhattan organization toward the organizations in other divisions of the new city which favored his candidacy, and its apparent purpose at one time to make any systematic work in his behalf an offence warranting party discipline, have unfortunately spread abroad the impres-

Mr. Low's nomination, and that every means was being sought to avoid the necessity of accepting him as a candidate. Mr. Van Cott's statements that "the Republican City Convention may nominate Seth Low. "If, when the convention is held, it appears that "he is the man who is most likely to defeat culture or living in farming regions and de-

sion that the last thing Mr. Platt wanted was

"be chosen as the Republican standard-bearer"; and that "this talk about the Republican organ-"ization not supporting Mr. Low under any cir-"cumstances is nonsense," amount to the announcement that the organization does not contemplate suicide in mere wantonness. Nobody who had any just conception of its aims or methods was under any delusion that it did. There was no question that, if Mr. Low did finally appear to be the only available person to unite on, the organization would submit to the inevitable. But the question has been whether the organization was not trying to make him unavailable, and might not succeed in making union on him or any other candidate ineffective. It is good to know that the organization has no such intention, and it is to be hoped that its advocates will take Mr. Van Cott's hint; for studied depreciation of the possible anti-Tammany candidate and abuse of those who seek his nomination does not make for that anti-Tammany union which the organization professes to desire.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The end of uncertainty about the tariff comes in time to give a substantial basis for the opening of woollen goods, and for tall operations in many other industries. It ends the notion, curiously entertained by some to the last, that a combination might somehow be made to defeat protective duties; renders exports of gold on the very day the bill was signed somewhat laughable, and, united with the foreign buying of breadstuffs, makes the monetary future about as safe as anything future can be. With bountiful crops insuring large tonnage for the railroads, holders of American securities are prepared to view with some amusement the exertions of British speculators to buy in their shorts. While no great change of National policy has ever worked at the outset exactly as men expected, and in some lines a season of disappointment may precede the desired improvement, it is not doubted by capable business men, of whatever political belief, that an era of

general and marked advance has been reached Men of all sorts, the most prudent investors and bankers, as well as the speculators, express through the stock market their judgment of the future. Bonds have been strong for months. with constant buying. Stocks rose to the end of last week, the average of prices for the sixty most active stocks closing every day higher than the day before, which has been the fact every day since July 8. Previously there had been ten days of profit taking, with a decline averaging 64 cents per share of \$100, but from May 1 to June 28 the average had risen almost continu-Starting May 1 at \$45 %, it rose to \$50 57 June 28, fell back to \$49 93 July 8, and has risen to \$52 09 July 24, a gain of \$6 11 per share in all, and \$1 20 last week. Sales were the largest for a long time, exceeding by more than 550,000 shares those of any other week this year, and were so broadly distributed that sales of 368,438 shares Sugar and 244,059 of three other trust stocks, were not only surpassed by sales of \$19,000 shares of eight railway tocks, but also by sales of 848,000 other stocks to which no one contributed over about 50,000. In Sugar and a few other stocks there seemed to be liquidation at times, and after a rise every day for two weeks a time of profit-taking is natural, but the faith of American holders in the future has in this case much support in the unwisdom of English short sellers, who have now to get ready for a fortnightly settlement.

The heavy buying of wheat on foreign account, with restricted receipts from Western farms. lifted the price to 86.25 cents on Wednesday, and the reaction to 82.12 on Friday surprised nobody, but was followed on Saturday by an advance to 83.62 cents. On July 2 the price was 74.25, and if foreign accounts now at hand are to be trusted, there is more apparent reason for a rise than there was then. Although home crop prospects are remarkably bright, and promise such increase of yield that Bureau estimates are entirely forgotten except by strangers to the business, the shipments and purchases for ship ment to Australia, South America and South Africa, whence Europe usually draws considerable supplies, with the unfavorable reports countries, apparently give assurance that foreign requirements of American wheat will exceed the 145,000,000 bushels taken abroad during the last year. As that year started with stocks nearly 50,000,000 larger than were left July 1, it appears that the crop of 1896, whatever it may have been, must be exceeded this year by about that quantity in order to meet a foreign demand only as great. Exports from both coasts n three weeks have been 6,003,526 bushels, flour included, against 8.204.805 last year, and while Atlantic exports in July have been but 4,953,267 bushels against 5.497.062 in one more day last year, the exports of corn also have been 6,635,395, against 2,421,909 last year. When so large a quantity of corn is demanded in July the foreign opinion about the future is somewhat clearly disclosed,

One striking coincidence deserves mention, that the volume of payments through the principal clearing-houses for the first time since May, 1893, actually exceeds payments in the same month of 1892, although only .1 of 1 per cent. So much of recovery comes in the very month the new tariff becomes a law, and while the gain corresponding with the normal increase of business in five years has yet to be realized, it is encouraging to pass one definite milestone on the upward road. Railroad earnings are not vet quite as satisfactory, but give thus far only uncertain indications of the traffic for the month Clearings were doubtless somewhat swelled by heavy foreign imports, which have exceeded last year's largely, and yet the \$29,675,626 during three weeks at New-York, against \$23,282,-130 last year, was exceeded by \$32,471,765 in the same weeks of 1892. A still more significant fact is that Dun & Co.'s report of commercial says, has not uttered a word against Mr. Low. failures for fifteen days of July, \$2,815,842, against \$8,214,281 in sixteen days last year, \$6.-599,751 in 1895, and \$6,317,696 in 1894, shows smaller defaulted liabilities than in the same

With all industries waiting for final action on the tariff, their latest reports are of small sigbefore the public Mr. Platt's chosen eulogists | nificance. Many large orders have been taken in low grade woollens of light weight and genchose to advocate Mr. Low's nomination, have erally at an advance of 5 to 10 per cent over advance. Sales of wool have diminished, and confidence in higher prices. Several large cargoes which came in on Saturday may probably be reshipped if the Treasury decision as to payment of duties that day is sustained. Cotton mills are still curtailing production, and probably must until the range of prices for new cotton has been indicated. Receipts from plantations in July have been larger than in 1895 from the maximum crop, and news from the field is still highly favorable, except in some portions

where rain is needed. The boot and shoe industry is getting more orders, which will start more of the shops, and at prices generally a shade better than have been paid. Shipments from the East in July are about 4 per cent smaller than in 1895, but larger than in any other year. Leather is unchanged in price, though the recent advance in grain has stopped buying. Hides are generally lower at Chicago, where the receipts of cattle since January 1 are not 6 per cent behind last year's. The iron industry is getting more orders for finished products, and, with summer stoppage and continued disagreement about wages cutting off part of the works, there is some urgency to get orders filled, but as yet no advance in prices ap-

"Tammany, I see no reason why he should not | week of general desire to provide for future needs will remove.

> The number of persons who knew all about the Clondyke gold deposits and came within an ace of possessing the whole supply is rapidly increasing, and bids fair to include the entire population of the United States.

The Trumbull, Conn., burglary and murder are believed by many to have been done by rural toughs rather than by city professionals. frequency of such crimes as this should be a warning to country people to demand more severe enforcement of law. Rural constables are far too lenient with the young loafers who haunt taverns and stables, and permit them to make depredations on respectable people until finally they commit capital crimes. The country rowdy is as bad as the city one, and grows up under less restraint.

If Marsena, with the waters of the St. Lawrence, can rival Niagara in producing electric power, and the waters in the streams of New-Jersey can be made to yield up force again and again on their journey from the mountains, New-York State ought to make a great saving in coal.

The Mormons are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their entrance into Salt Lake Valley, the Gentiles joining in with cordial goodwill, and all going merry as a string of Mormon marriage bells. The faith itself has been emptied of most of its original contents, polygamy included, and what it retains is mainly sentimental and reminiscent. It is no longer isolate, and buried long ago the rugged Pontiff who gave it most of its vitality, and whose statue now going up there is likely to outlast his institutes. The Mormon is now much like anybody else, except that the chin whisker bids fair to survive in him its extirpation elsewhere. An added interest surrounds his jubilee from the fact that he is not likely to last long enough to celebrate another.

PERSONAL.

James F. Babcock, the inventor of the fire extinguisher bearing his name, who has just died at his home in Dorchester, Mass., at the age of fiftythree years, was a chemist, and for several years filled the office of State Assayer and Inspector of Liquors and later that of Inspector of Milk for Bos-

President McKinley, who has accepted an invitation to the G. A. R. Encampment at Fremont, Ohio, r September 2, will probably meet there William Bryan, ex-President Cleveland and Horace Chap-an, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio. Treasurer Howard N. Wakeman, of the Pequot Library Association, of Southport, Conn., has re-ceived notice that Mrs. Virginia M. Monroe has placed on interest the sum of \$30,000 to be credited to the interest of the Library Association. Pequot Library Building is the gift of the late Albert B. Monroe, husband of the donor of the lastnamed sum. Mrs. Monroe is the daughter of the late Frederick Marquand, who became well known by his gift of the chapel to Yale College. He lived for years in a homestead where now stands the

Senator Mason recently asked Senator Morgan, of Alabama, how long he could talk on a subject of which he knew absolutely nothing. "Well," answered Morgan, with a smile, "if it was a matter about which I knew absolutely nothing, I do not think I could talk more than two days."

"Mother Bickerdyke," the venerable army nurse, now living in Bunker Hill, Kan., was eighty years old on Monday, and the day was generally cele-brated throughout the State.

"President George Washburn of Robert College," says "The Congregationalist," "Is again in this country, making his headquarters at Manchester, Mass., where his son has a summer home. Dr. Washburn has not been entirely well in recent months, and before he came to this country made a journey in Egypt which proved beneficial. not inclined to talk freely regarding the situation in Constantinople. Few men, however, have a better grasp of the actual condition than he, and it should be a matter of general rejoicing that throughout all these perturbed years the interests of Robert College have been in the hands of so prudent a man."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Bakersville (Tenn.) Review" remarks: "The Rev. A. J. McClanahan requests us to say that he is afflicted with the measles, and desires, if agreeof condition in France and some other European able to all parties concerned, to postpone the pro-Sunday in July."

Hanson-I saw Winton on horseback vesterday. You could see daylight between him and the saddle half the time.

Nanson-Yes; that's because he is such a humane man. As he is off the horse half the time, it gives the animal a good deal of rest.—(Boston Transcript.

The next annual meeting of the National Prison Association will be held in Austin, Tex., on October 16-20, and the indications are that it will be

"Little boy," said the kind gentleman, "I hope you do not read those pernicious dime novels?"
"Naw," said the little boy, "not w'en I kin git bully good stories fer a nickel apiece."—(Cincinnati Enquirer. "The Norfolk Virginian" sees a future rival of

the Greater New-York in the union of seven towns in its neighborhood, with the name of Virginia, Va. Thoughtful.—'Didn't she seem at all affected then you told her how her refusal had wrecked our hopes?"

"Not a bit."
"Didn't she offer you any little parting tokenany little memento of the past?"
"Yes. She did that. She said that if I wanted
her to she'd work my monogram on a pair of ear
muffs."—(Washington Star.

A young Milwaukee woman who had bought dress in Paris became dissatisfied with its architecture and submitted it to the local milliner for revision. Still it did not suit her, and she finally returned it to Paris for further treatment-a proposition which the maker refused to consider, inasmuch as an irregular and unrecognized practitioner had been allowed to operate on the garment. the case stands at present, the young woman obvieusly not being at one with the poet, that-

Worth makes the maid, and want of him the gawky, In every town from Paris to Milwaukee. Mallace—Hargreaves had the impudence to accuse you of laughing at your own jokes, but I called him down all right.

Ferry—That was very kind of you—oh, by-the-way, what did you say to him?

"I told him that they were not your own jokes at all."—(Indianapolis Journal.

"The occasion," says "The Christian Economist, "was a Christian Scientist meeting held recently New-York City. After the usual prayer and singing, a hush settled over the congregation as the leader rose to her feet. It was to be a time of meditation and Christian Science. 'Friends,' said she, let us surround with beautiful thoughts those living in the slums below Fourteenth-st.

Waiting for Work.—"I assure you, madam." said he "that I would not be begging for bread from door to door if I could but procure employment at my profession."
"Poor man," replied the good woman, as she handed out a ple, "what is your profession?"
"I am an airship pilot, madam."—(Detroit Free

John I. Platt, Editor of "The Poughkeepsie tells this incident of the recent meeting the State Press Association at the Thousand Islands: "One family group that we got acquainted consisted of two very bright girls. plied promptly: 'We are here by ourselves, represent the paper, and this is my sister. asked what she did on the paper, and she answered: 'Everything that is to be done in a news paper office. You see, ours is a small office, and I have to set type, run the press, pick up ads, attend the office, report, or anything else required except, she added, after a pause-'except wri except. ecttorials. My father and I don't agree in politics. so he won't let me write editorials." doubt whatever either of her right or her ability lady member of the association, either. The fact is, we editors of the sterner sex have got to bestir ourselves or these independent women, who don' always agree with their fathers in politics, will

the police? Were you frightened?
Servant Girl-No, sir; but th' folks was away from home, sir, an' I were lonely like.—(Baltimore American. Police Justice-Why did you turn in the alarm for pears, and pig iron is as low and as dull as ever, the output still exceeding the consumption in manufacture. That is a difficulty which a single

CORAL BRAINSTONE FOUND.

RETURN OF MORE MEMBERS OF THE SCI-ENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO BERMUDA.

C. E. Brush, F. W. Carpenter and W. H. Everett, three members of the scientific expedition sent to Bermuda by New-York University, returned home on the steamship Orinoco, which arrived here yesterday. They brought with them, among other things, a coral brainstone, so-called because of its resemblance to the human brain in its formation. The stone, which is 9 feet 8 inches in diameter and weighs about one thousand pounds, will be placed on exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History. It was found in the waters of Castle Harbor, and is said to be the finest specimen ever discovered. Among other specimens brought a preserved devil fish, which the expedition had previously been unable to procure; several speci-mens of new kinds of worms, and many interesting mollusks. There were also on the Orinoco 130 live fish of various kinds, which were taken to

the Aquarium. Among the fishes received at the Aquarium were the following: Red snappers; red parrot fishes, which are of briklant hue and have a nose resembling a parrot's beak, but are unfit for food; bream fishes, which resemble porgies; yellow tails, which have gray bodies, with yellow stripes along their sides; sergeant-major, or zebra fishes, which are of a golden color, with black stripes running round their bodies; grunt fishes, so-called because they make a grunting noise when taken in the hand, and silk snappers, which are red, with thin yellow stripes resembling silken threads on their sides. The fishes were transported in tubs made by sawing puncheons in twain, and so arranged with pipes and rubber tubes that the water which was pumped from the sea was constantly chang-ing. About twenty fishes died on the passage.

The work of the expedition was carried on under the management and at the expense of New-York University. Its object was to collect specimens of fishes, aquatio plants, mollusks, etc., and to establish a biological station near Hamilton for observation of marine life in Bermuda, whose shores are washed by the waters of the Gulf shores are washed by the waters of the Gulf Stream. The expedition started from this city on June 3, and went to Hamilton. It was in charge of Charles L. Bristol, professor of biology at New-York University, who was assisted by Professor Walter Rankin, of Princeton University, and Dr. T. H. Bean, superintendent of the Aquarium. There were also eleven students, most of whom were from New-York University. Pumps, water pipes, etc., and a portable wooden tank were taken with the expedition. With these, Dr. Bean superintended the establishment of a temporary aquarium at White Island Harbor. Professor Bristol established a well-equipped biological laboratory at Castle Harbor. The aquarium and laboratory are both within the boundaries of Hamilton. The members of the expedition lived in a house on flarrington Sound, about eight miles from the aquarium.

The expedition worked diligently, and up to the

The expedition worked diligently, and up to the The expedition worked diligently, and up to the present time has collected about two hundred specimens of tropical fishes, several hundreds of moliusks, crustaceans, etc., and many sea anemones and other interesting and valuable specimens. Dr. Bean arrived here with the first shipment on June 27, and Professor Bristol with the second shipment, on July 11. The third shipment arrived yesterday. Ernest Haycock, a student of Harvard University, remained at Hamilton to finish up the work of the season. He is expected to arrive here with the fourth and last shipment two weeks hence.

weeks hence.

The work accomplished by the expedition was highly successful, and has resulted in providing much valuable material for biological research. The waters of Bermuda abound with such material and contain much of especial interest to scientists. Another expedition will be sent out next year, when it is expected that a permanent station for continuing the work will be established at Hamflton.

TO REORGANIZE THE GARDEN COMPANY.

J. P. MORGAN & CO. WILL UNDERTAKE THE WORK-A PLAN PROPOSED.

J. P. Morgan & Co. are going to reorganize the Madison Square Garden Company. It was neces-sary that something should be done, and it is proed to foreclose the second mortgage on the Garden. The Reorganization Committee will then buy in the property and its franchises, subject to the present first mortgage of \$1,250,000 and unpaid axes amounting to something like \$100,000. A new empany will then be formed, with a capital stock of \$1,250,000, two-thirds of which will be common nd one-third preferred stock. A notice was sent out on Saturday by Frank K.

Sturgis and W. C. Guilliver, a committee appointed at a recent meeting of the stockholders, in which at a recent meeting of the stockholders. In which the affairs of the Garden Company are described in full. The notice states that the company never earned a net profit over all fixed charges, except in the fiscal years 1892-793 and 1895-796. In the last fiscal year it was unable to earn its fixed charges, and was obliged to default in the payment of interest due on its first and second mortgage bonds on May 1, 1897. It will also be obliged to default in the payment of its interest on November 1, 1897, which will make its debt on that day, for interest alone, \$197,500. It will by that time also owe for taxes about \$100,000, and for money borrowed \$45,000, with interest.

The majority of the holders of the second-mortgage bonds and stock are in favor of a reorganization, to provide \$200,000 or more additional cash to meet the foregoing and other obligations, to be procured by the payment of \$400 a bond by assenting second-mortgage bondholders and \$250 a share by assenting stockholders. The bond and stock holders are requested to deposit their securities and their cash payments with J. P. Morgan & Co. on or before August 15, 1897.

In payment for the Garden property, the plan of reorganization includes the issue by the new company of \$200,000 second-mortgage income bonds will be issued to the persons who put up the necessary funds to run the new company. The depositors of the present second-mortgage income bonds will be issued to the persons who put up the necessary funds to run the new company. The depositors of the present second-mortgage bonds will receive the \$500,000 of common stock, in proportion of one to four. the affairs of the Garden Company are described

THE NOVENA OF ST. ANNE.

CELEBRATION OF THE FEAST PROPER TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

Yesterday was the last day but one of the novem preceding the feast of St. Anne, which has been conducted in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, in East Seventy sixth-st., under the spiritual direction of Fathers Fallon and Constantineau, profes sors in the Catholic University at Ottawa, Canada. The feast proper will be celebrated to-day, and will mark the close of the novena, which, according to Father Fallon, has drawn to the church since it began about fifteen thousand worshippers. There were six masses yesterday morning, all of which were largely attended. Father Fallon preached at five out of six of the early masses.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon began the application of the relic, which had been removed from the reliquary, still imeased in a band of gold with a glass-covered aperture bearing the mortilical and archdiocesan seals. Those who were suffering from any allment and who desired relief through belief in the intercession of St. Ann approached the main altar, where the relic was applied to the part affilicted.

Last night's sermon was preached by Father Constantiness. sors in the Catholic University at Ottawa, Canada

licted.

Last night's sermon was preached by Father Constantineau, and to-day the relic will be exposed for veneration all day. To-night there will be a solemn closing, with sermon by Father Fallon.

Fathers Fallon and Constantineau on next Thursday night in the Marlborough Hotel will be present at a reunion dinner to be given by about fifty of the alumni of the Ottawa University now doing pastoral work in Greater New-York.

EX-SENATOR DOOLITTLE VERY LOW. Providence, R. I., July 25.-Ex-Senator James ill at the home of Dr. Burge, his son-in-law, at Pawtucket, is sinking rapidly, and is not expected to survive the next twenty-four hours.

MME. NORDICA CONVALENCENT. London, July 25.-Mme, Lillian Nordica, who has

been seriously ill at the Hotel Savoy for several weeks, is convalescent. She has asked the newspapers to express ner gratitude to the many per-sons who have from time to time made inquiries regarding her condition. THE NEW GOLD FIELDS.

NOT ALL GOLD, ETC.

From The Nashville Banner.

The Alaskan gold-mine rage appears to be spreading. We opine that some who are going there with a heavy purse and a light heart will return with these conditions reversed. THE KENTUCKY PLATFORM INDORSED.

From the Detroit Tribune. TOO FAR FOR THE POOR TO BECOME SUF

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. Those Alaskan gold fields are so distant and in accessible to the poor in purse as to raise the hope that the sacrifice of human life and human happi-ness to the justilate greed will not be appailing.

LEARN HOW TO RETREAT IF YOU FAIL. From The Toronto Globe.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

AN AFRICAN DEMAND ON ERIN.-The rinder pest having destroyed cattle as a factor in the allimportant question of transport in Africa, attention is now being devoted to the jackass, which, being proof against climate, plague and the terrible tsetse fly, seems destined to become the beast of burden of the future for the Dark Continent. Con sequently the demand for donkeys has assumed such proportions that English and Dutch dealers have been buying them by the thousands for shiphave been buying them by the thousands for ship-ment to South Africa, phenomenal and altogether unprecedented prices being realized. Inasmuch as, according to the ponderous "London Spectator," which has never been known to perpetrate a joke, "Ireland is at present the main home and breeding place of the English donkey," the Emeraid Isle is deriving considerable pecuniary benefit from the boom in ass flesh, and the lowly and patient "moke" seems destined to supersede the pig as a source of profit to the Hibernian peasant.

SPANISH SYMPATHIES IN SOUTH AMERICA -That time and distance are insufficient to ob-literate sentiments of affection and regard for the mother country has just been shown by the fact that a number of families of Spanish descent in R:0 de la Plata have recently subscribed a sum of \$20,000 for the purpose of presenting a small cruiser to the Government of Spain.

UNJUST ABUSE OF ENGLAND IN INDIA > In view of the abuse that is being levelled by ca tain American magazines and newspapers against the English-people for having spent so much money in celebrating the Jubilee of the Queen while so many of their fellow-subjects in India were starying, it may be as well to call attention to the fact ing, it may be as well to call attention to the fact that a fund of nearly \$10,000,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian famine has been raised by popular subscription in the British dominions. Of this sum \$3,000,000 was raised in London alone. The Government itself has devoted an immense sum toward the same purpose by means of so-called relief public works, and in connection with the distribution of food, over four million natives being at the present moment supported and maintained without any return by the British Administration

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS "OFF."-Belgium's projected international congress of law-yers, which was to have taken place next month, has died stillborn. Although the invitations had already been sent out by the leaders of the Belgian bar, and a large subvention had been promised by the Government, under the direction of which the convention was to take place. Parliament at the last moment declined by an overwhelming majority to vote any money for the purpose, on the ground that "lawyers talk a great deal too much as it is, and that it was outrageous that they should ventilate more small talk at the taxpayers expense." Consequently, the congress will not take place.

THE JUNGFRAU RAILROAD ABANDONED .-Lovers of the Swiss Alps will rejoice to hear that the desecration of the Jungfrau by a railroad is postponed sine die. It seems that the promoters of the project have encountered insuperable diffi-culties in connection with the disputed ownership of the land over which the railroad would pass.

A TRIAL STOPPED.-Russia's Government has decided to take no further steps in connection with the trial of Theodore Kovaleff, the Tiraspol fanatic, who, in obedience to the commands of his fellow-sectarians, immured and buried fifteen of them alive. The authorities feel that the punishing of a man such as this by the ordinary legal methods would merely have the effect of endowing him with the halo of a martyr. Consequently, instead of either being condemned to penal servitude or to death as a murderer, he will be kept for the remainder of his days in a monastery in a remote part of the Empire. NORWAY'S RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.-After

an agitation which began more than one hundred years ago, and which has been carried on vigorously ever since, in Norway, the National Legisously ever since, in Norway, the National Legislature has at length, by an overwhelming majority, abrogated the law which excluded the Roman Catholic religious orders and congregations from this formerly ultra-Protestant country. Only the Jesuits are to be still kept out. But, with this exception, the emancipation of the Norwegian Catholics is complete. The fact that a number of Lutheran pastors who occupy seats in Parliament should have voted with the majority speaks well for the spirit of religious toleration that prevalls in Norway.

FLOGGING IN THE ENGLISH ARMY.-To what extent flogging is still tolerated by English law is shown by certain prison returns just presented to Parliament, from which it would appear that no less than sixteen hundred floggings per arrum take place in the local and convict prisons of the United Kingdom. Besides these, there are six hundred and seventy floggings a year in the military prisons, which means that the floggings of soldiers belonging to the British army average nearly two a day.

LA SCALA TO DISAPPEAR.-La Scala at Milan, which is probably the most famous opera-house and home of the lyric drama in the world, is threatened with disappearance. A succession of disastrous seasons has tried the pockets of the from the municipality, to such a degree that they have taken legal action against the city, with the object of securing an annuiment of the lease and liberation from their responsibilities in connection therewith. They are assured of a verdict in their favor, and it is in cognizance of this fact that the Municipal Council has already passed, by a large majority, a vote in favor of demolishing the huge house and selling the site, which is exceedingly valuable. association of box-owners, who lease the house

END OF THE DE GONCOURT WILL CASE .-The De Goncourt will case is to be decided this week at Paris. The claims of the nearest relatives of the testator are founded upon the fact that a bequest to a non-existent foundation like the De Goncourt Academy is null and void. But that they will derive any benefit therefrom as there is a clause which sets forth that if this disposition of the property be set aside by the courts the fortune is to go to a charitable in-stitution for young girls afflicted with incurable maladies, founded by De Goncourt's old friend, the Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, cousin of Na-poleon III. even if this pretension is admitted, it is unlikely

PRINCE TAKEHITO DEPARTS.

REPORE GOING AWAY HE DRIVES TO GRANT'S TOMB.

Prince Takehito Arisugawa and his suite left this city last evening at 7 o'clock for Vancouver, by way of Montreal, where they will take the steamer Empress of Japan on August 2 for Japan. The Prince spent the day quietly, passing most of the forencon in his apartment's at the Waldorf. At about 11 o'clock the Prince, accompanied by the Japanese Minister at Washington and four of his suite, took carriages and were driven up Fifth-ave, through Central Park and up Riverside Drive to the tomb of General Grant. In the carriage with the Prince rode Captain W. H. Jacques, commander of the Naval Reserve of New-Jersey; the Japanese Minister and the secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington, K. Matsui. Three others of the suite followed in the second carriage. The Prince did not enter the tomb, but looked at it for some minutes from his carriage. The party then proceeded to the Metropolitan Club, where they were entertained for a short time, and then returned to the Waidorf, where they remained until they went to the Grand Central Station to take their train. Empress of Japan on August 2 for Japan.

NO AWAKENING YET IN CHINA.

THE RETIRING CONSUL AT AMO, SAYS THE MUCH-TALKED-OF REVIVAL IS A MYTH.

San Francisco, July 25 (Special).-General Dela-Amoy, has just returned from China on his way to his home in Virginia. He says that the awakening of China predicted by Marquis Tseng and talked of by Li Hung Chang is moonshine. He added: "The Chinese have profited little from the lesson the recent war taught them. At Amoy there has been absolutely no change from the old régime. A Chinese company attempted some time ago to start a line of steam launches up the river. It was a commendable undertaking, but the company could not make it go. One of the officials of the province set the stamp of his disapproval on the project, and the steam launches are now tied up. Most of the activity shown by the Chinese in developing manufacturing industries is to be noticed at Shanghal and its neighborhood. For several miles the river is lined with manufacturing establishments, but the most of them are backed by European and American capital. The awakening of China has not yet come." Amoy, has just returned from China on his way to

TO RE PRINCIPAL OF CHADRON ACADEMY. Winfred Chesney Rhoades, a recent graduate of the Hartford Theological Seminary, has accepted

to the principalship of the Chadron Academy, middle of August. The academy has been estab-lished several years, and the Rev. Dr. Ferguson, field secretary of the Congregational Educational Society, was its principal for three years from 1891, leaving a parish charge of \$2,000 a year salary to accept of it. Mr. Rhoades was recomsalary to accept of it. Mr. Rhoades was recommended for the place by the faculty of Hartford Theological Se ninary, which seminary was founded by the Rev. Dr. Tyler, a second cousin of Mr. Rhoades's mother. The young man is a son of Henry E. Rhoades, an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, and one of the officers of the Polaris Search Expedition to the Arctic in 1873. He is about twenty-five years old. After finishing his course in the public schools of this city he went to the Halsey Preparatory School to be fitted for college. He was graduated, with honors, from Columbia University in 1894, and at once entered the theological seminary, from which he was graduated in June last. While at Hartford he took a leading part in the university settlement work and effected much good among the young men and boys of the tenement-house districts.